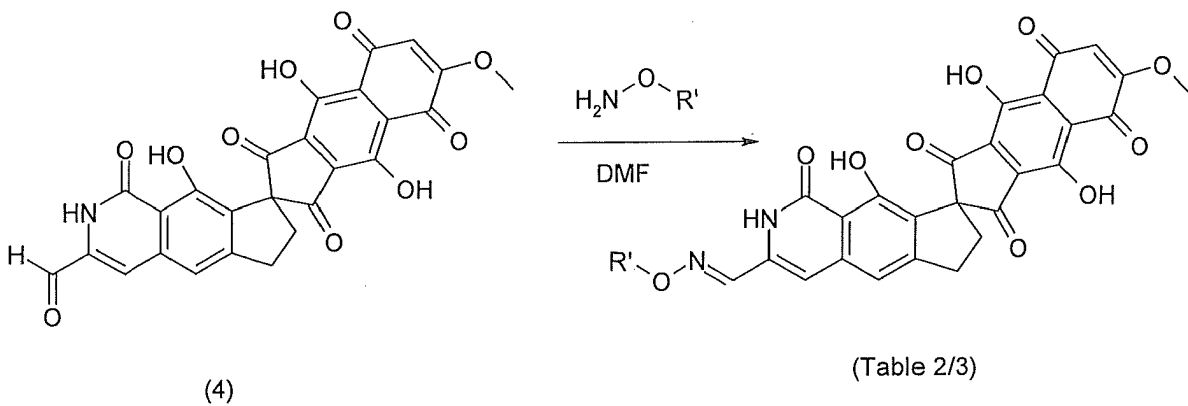
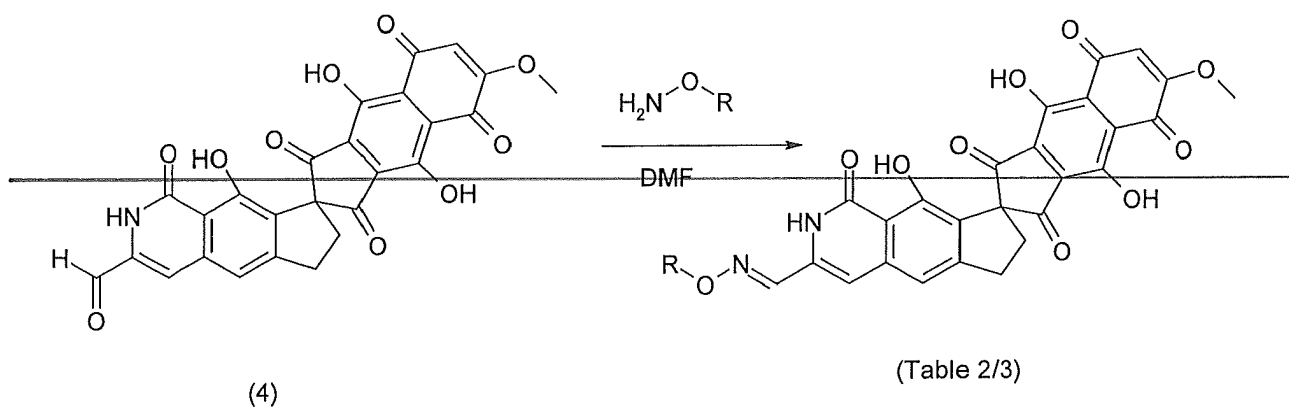


**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

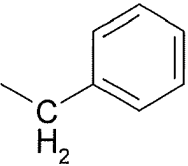
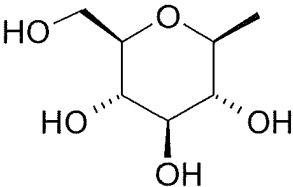
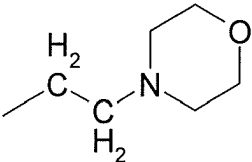
Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 8 with the following amended paragraph:

Diagram 4



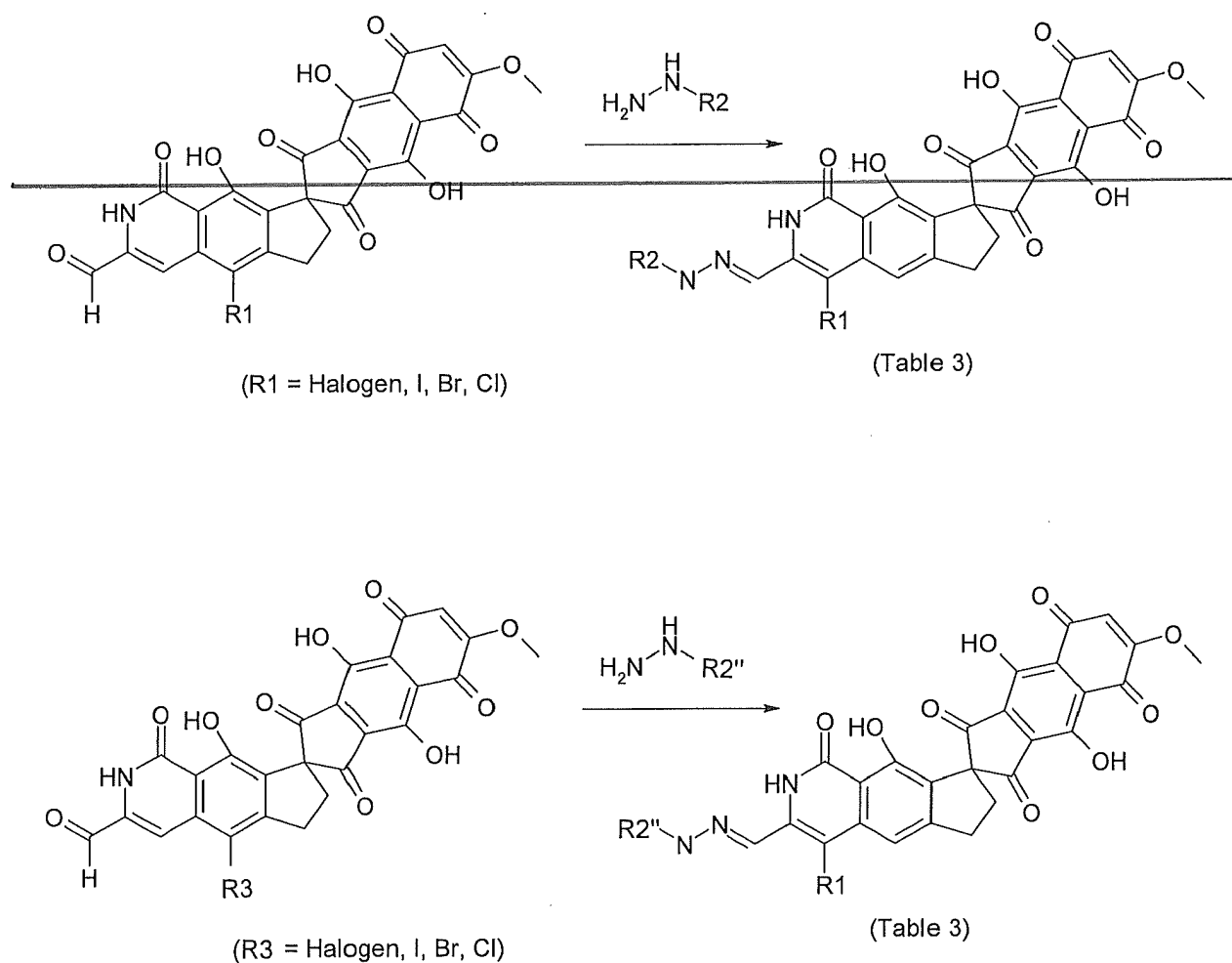
Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, last line and continuing to page 19 with the following amended paragraph:

Table 2

<u>Example/compound</u>	<u>[[ R ]] R'</u>	<u>m/e</u>	<u><math>\lambda_{\max}(\text{nm})</math></u>
7/122	-H	516.1	500.0
8/120	-CH <sub>3</sub>	531.2	500.0
9/121		607.2	504.0
10/123		678.1	504.0
21/116		630.1	504.0

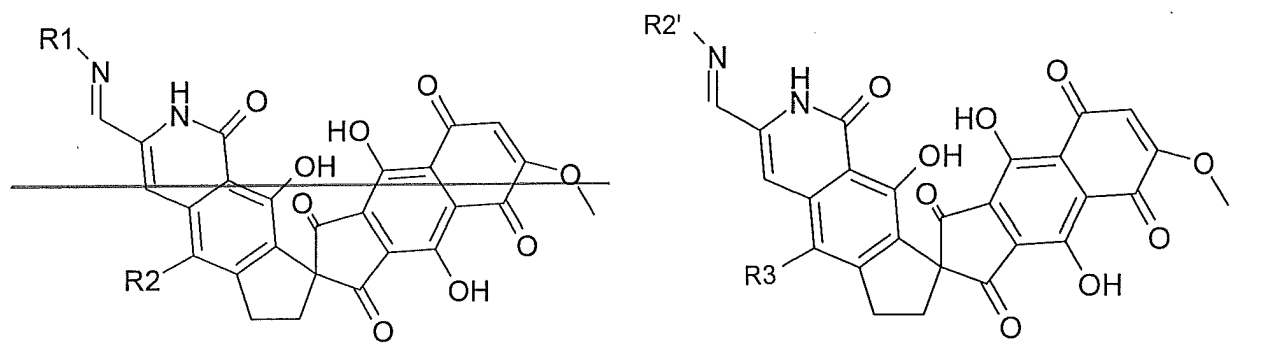
Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Diagram 5



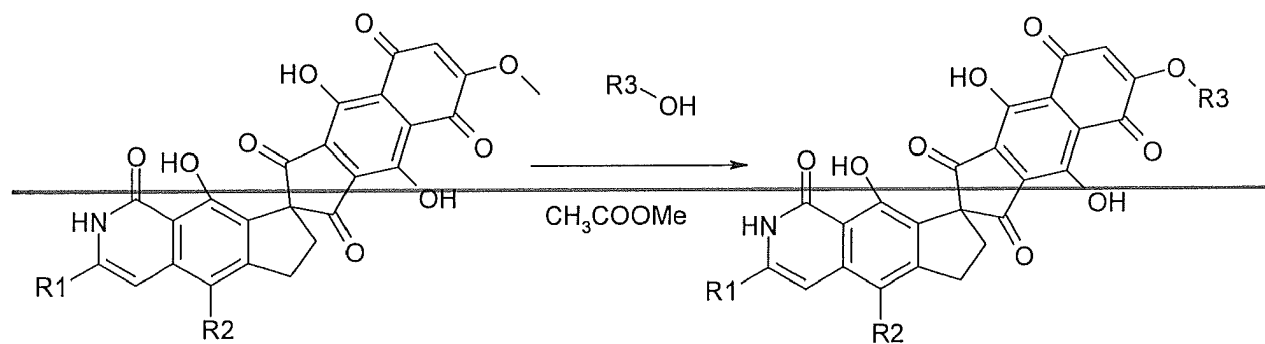
Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 19, last line and continuing to page 20 with the following amended paragraph:

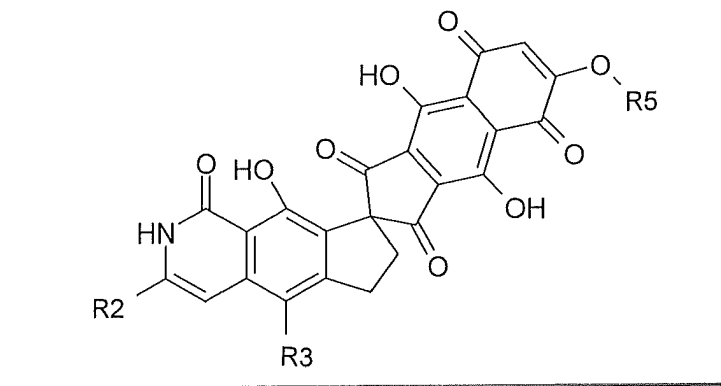
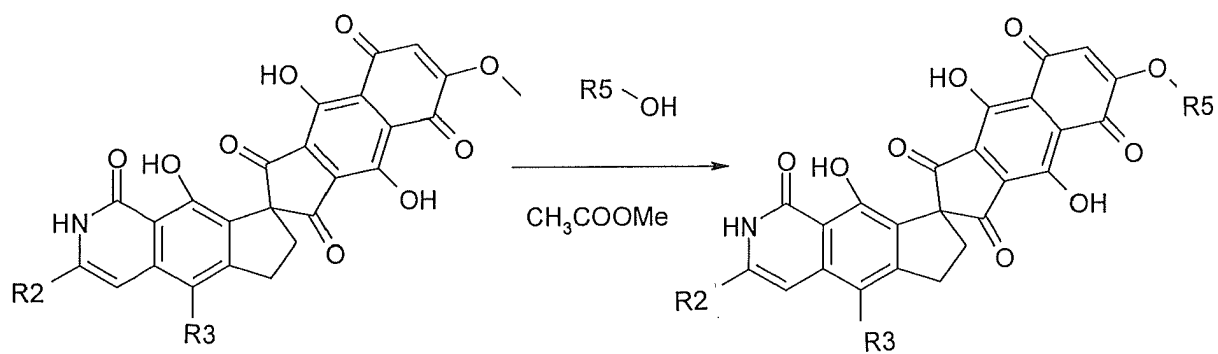
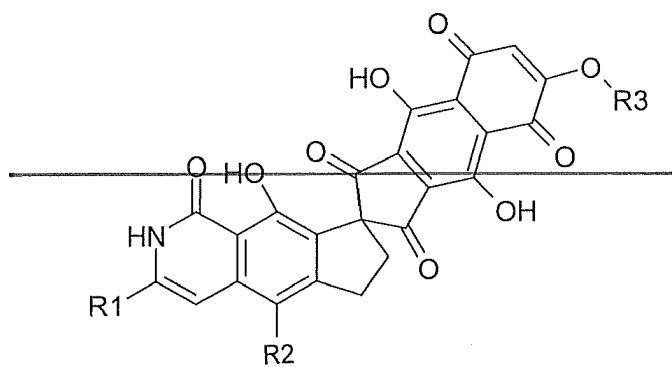
Formula for table 3:



Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 50, last line and continuing to page 51 with the following amended paragraph:

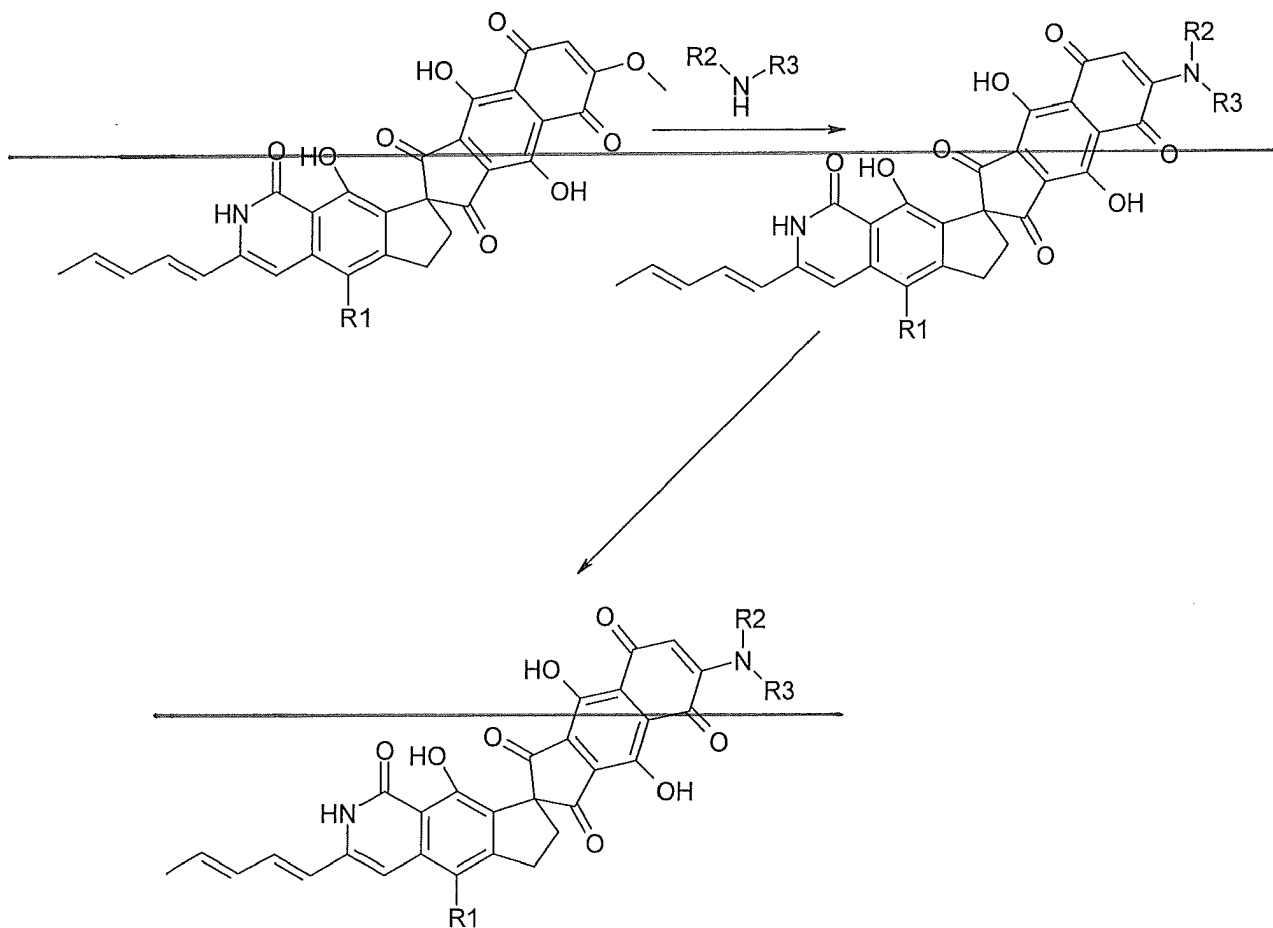
Diagram 10

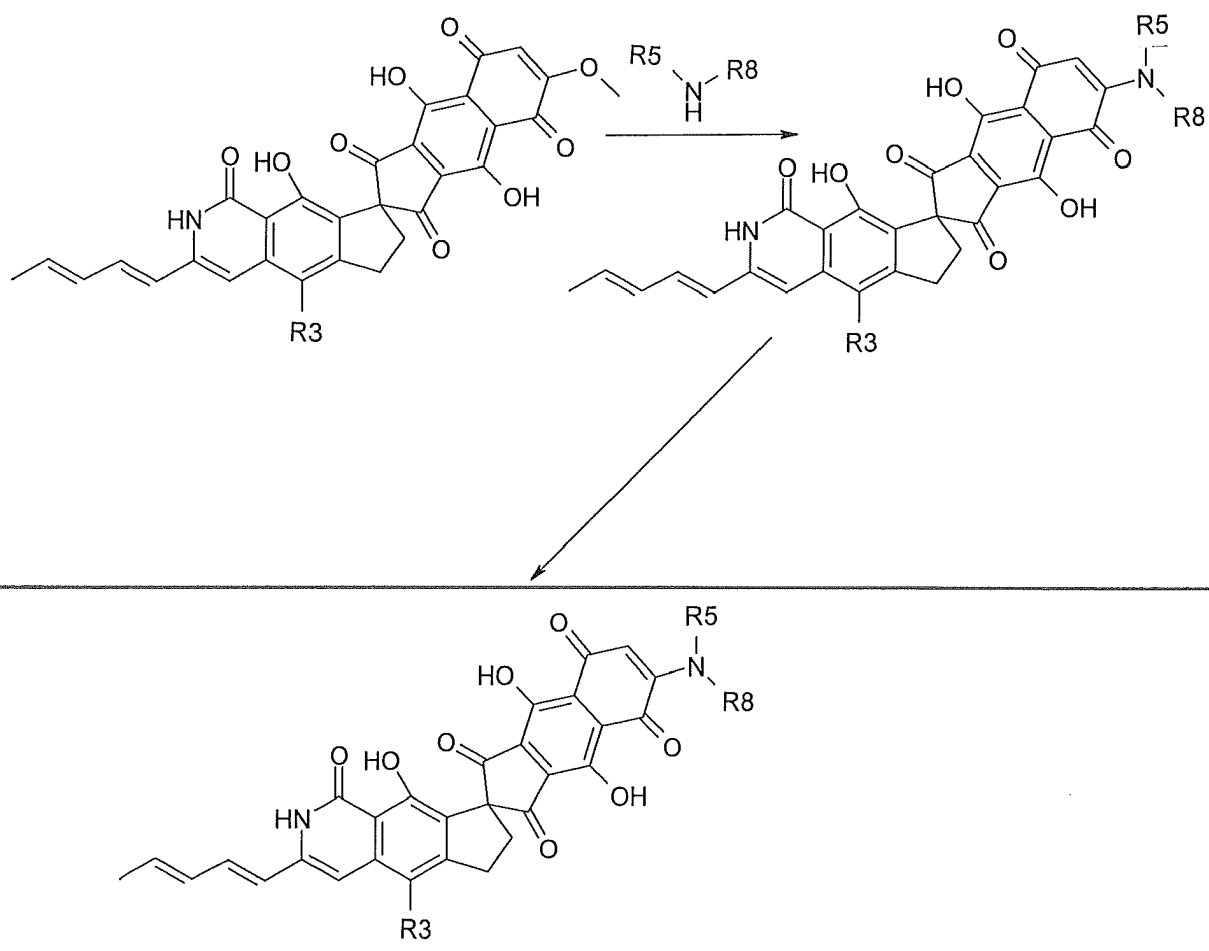




Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 53, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

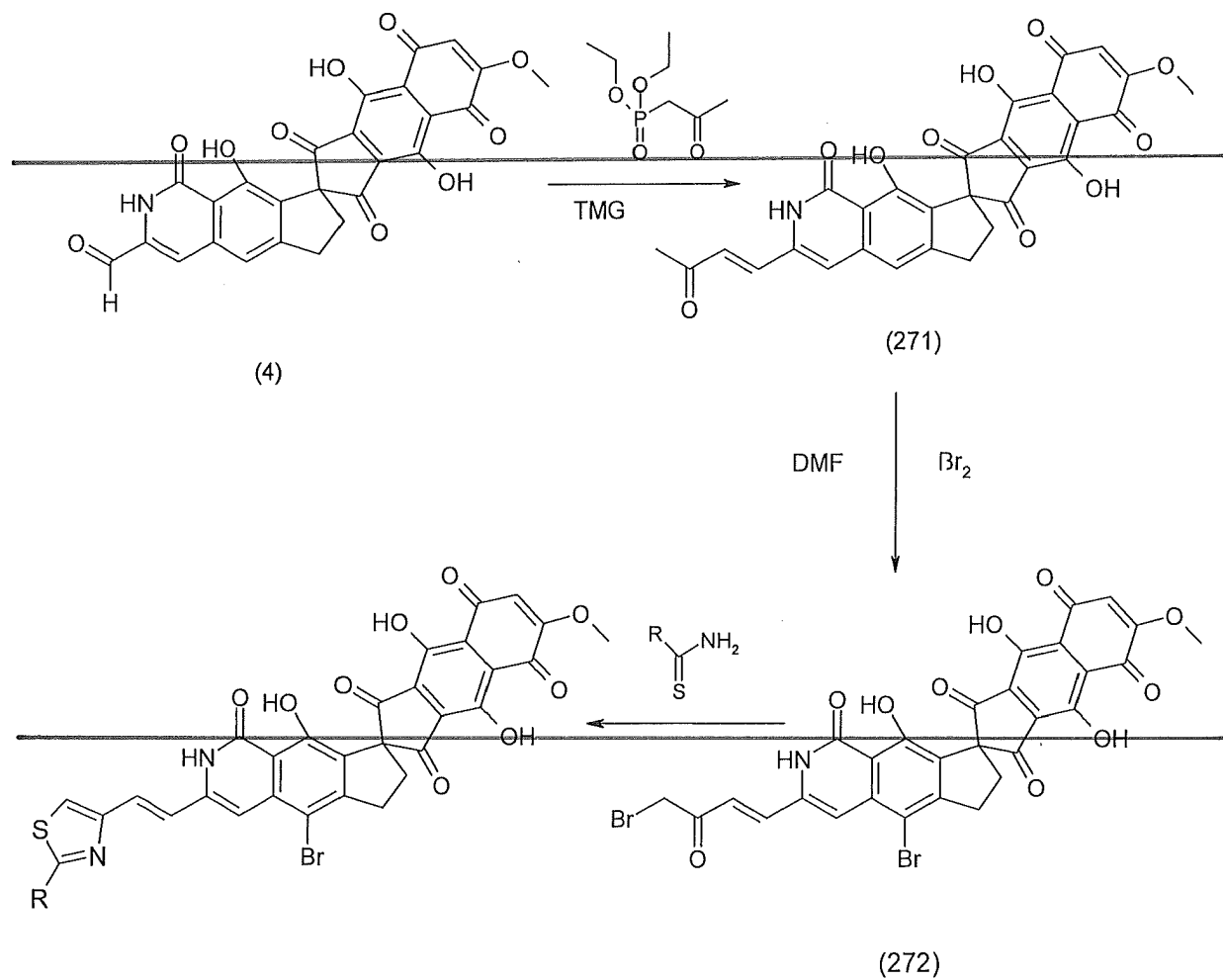
Diagram 11



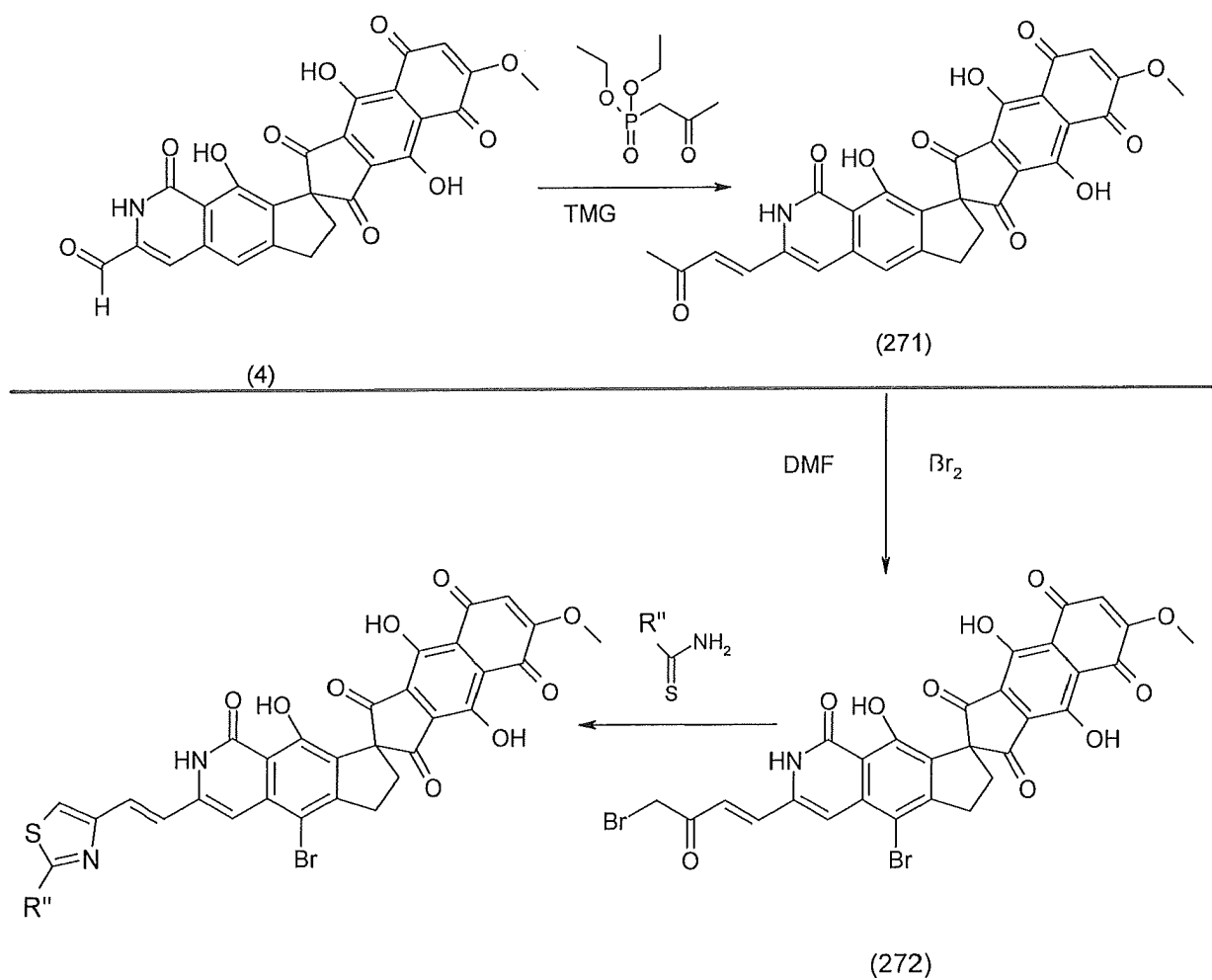


Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 55, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

Diagram 12





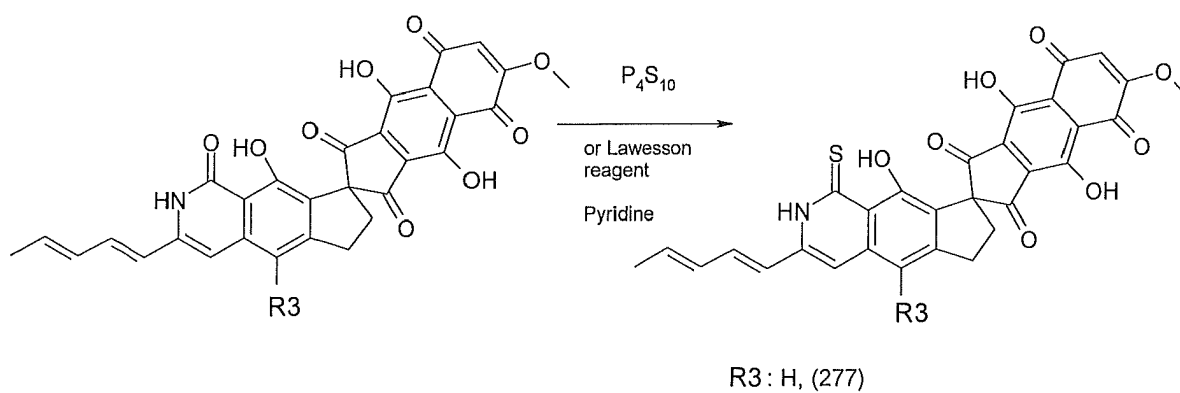
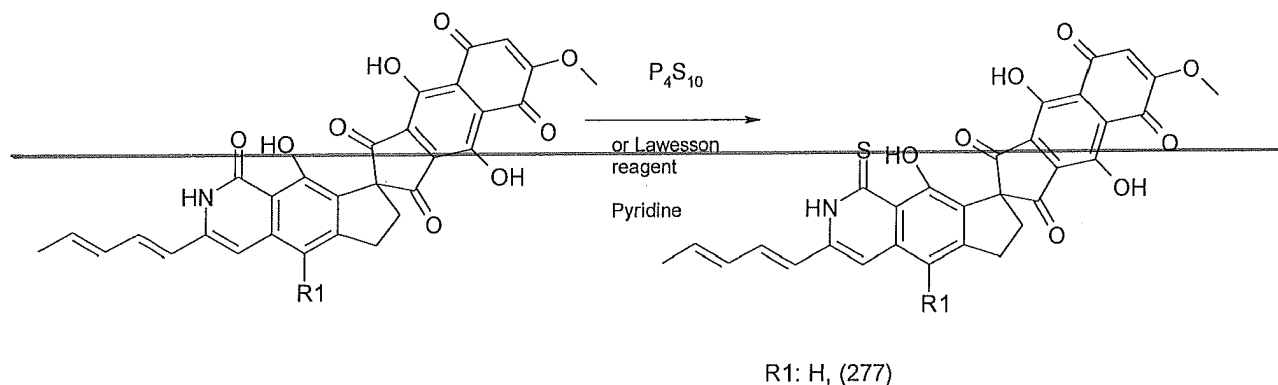


TMG: Tetramethylguanidine

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 56, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

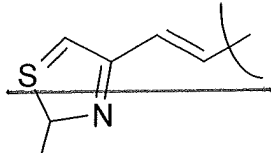
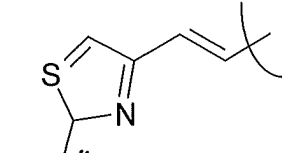
**Preparation of thioanalogues of fredericamycin derivatives**

By sulfurization of fredericamycin or its derivatives with Lawesson reagent or  $P_4S_{10}$  in pyridine, the derivatives analogous to thiopyridone are accessible (see diagram 13).



Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

Furthermore, the following residues are preferred for R2: -CHCH-2-methyl-4-thiazyl,

particularly   , wherein  $\left[ \begin{matrix} R \\ R' \end{matrix} \right]$  particularly is alkyl or NHCO alkyl, CH=NOR<sub>21</sub>, with R<sub>21</sub> being methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, n-hexyl, benzyl, halogen benzyl, particularly fluorobenzyl and chlorobenzyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> morpholinyl.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

The term “cycloalkyl” by itself or as part of another Substituent comprises unsaturated (mono or poly, preferably mono) or saturated, cyclic ~~carbohydrate~~ hydrocarbon groups with 3 to 10 C atoms, preferably 3 to 8 C atoms, such as e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohex-2-enyl, cyclohex-3-enyl, cyclohex-2,4-dienyl, 4-methylcyclohexyl, 3-methylcyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl. Saturated cycloalkyls are preferred. The cycloalkyls may be substituted with up to 3 substituents, preferably with up to 1 substituent, wherein the substituents independently can have the meaning C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, OR<sub>11</sub>, SH, SR<sub>11</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylhydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl-OR<sub>11</sub>, COOH, COOR<sub>11</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR<sub>11</sub>, NR<sub>11</sub>R<sub>12</sub>, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylaryl, heteroaryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> heteroalkylaryl, wherein the residues R<sub>11</sub> und R<sub>12</sub> independently can mean C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylcycloalkyl.